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PORTSMOUTH, N. H. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1902.

The Portsmouth Daily Republican merged
with The Herald July 1, 1902.

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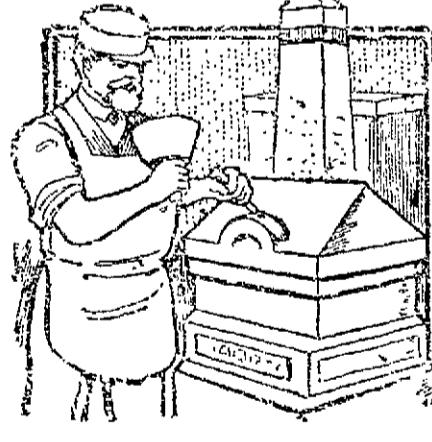
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PRICES REMARKABLY LOW.

A. P. Wendell & Co
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BASKETS. LANTERNS.
BARREL HEADERS.

APPLE PARERS AND MEAT CHOPPERS.

KEROSENE OIL.

Rider & Cotton,
66 MARKET STREET.

WILL BE RESUMED

Sessions Of Strike Commission
Recommence Today.

Failure Of Miners And Operators
To Agree Disappointing.

Witnesses For Both Sides Will Testify
Before Judge Gray.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 2.—The entire membership of the Anthracite Coal strike commission is now here and ready to resume the hearing tomorrow morning. When the commission adjourned week before last, it was hoped that the contending parties would come to an understanding on some if not all of the points in dispute and the fact is known that the commissioners are a little disappointed at the failure of the two parties to agree.

The commission will now proceed as it has done heretofore and listen to all the information either side has to present.

ELIOT.

Eliot, Me., Dec. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Shapleigh who moved to Kittery Point last spring have again taken up their residence with Mrs. Shapleigh's father, Horace Bartlett.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goodwin and children of Lynn, Mass., passed Thanksgiving with Mr. Goodwin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Goodwin.

R. S. and R. W. Bartlett of Boston, passed Thanksgiving at their home here. Miss Myra Kennison of Newburyport was also a guest of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Goodwin and children of Dover, N. H., were guests Sunday of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Raitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Richardson of Brunswick, Me., passed Thanksgiving with their daughter, Mrs. T. C. Chapman. Mr. Richardson returned home Monday leaving his wife for a short visit. Miss Jessie Blasdell who has been a guest of the family for several weeks will go to Boston Wednesday.

The funeral of William Hill was held Saturday, at 11:00 a. m., from his late residence. He was eighty-two years old. Rev. J. E. Newton assisted by Rev. Mr. Hyde of Somersworth, conducted the services. Miss Lizzie Brooks, who resided with him, will go to Stratham, N. H., to live with an uncle there.

SOUTH ELIOT.

South Eliot, Me., Dec. 3.

Henry Knight returned to South Berwick Monday after spending a few days with his parents.

Schools open again Dec. 8.

Mrs. John Hillhouse was a visitor in Portsmouth Tuesday.

Mrs. Milo Spinsky and Mrs. Albert Staples were the guests of their father, John William, of Kittery, Tuesday.

Mrs. George Wallace of Portsmouth was in town Monday.

Mrs. Sarah Remick is visiting friends in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. True Canney are visiting relatives in Webster.

Miss Winifred Fernald leaves for Sanbornton on Thursday, where she will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. William M. Sanborn.

Miss Gertrude Cole visited friends in Kittery Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pickering returned to Lawrence, Sunday, after visiting her parents.

Miss Emma A. Frye is visiting her brother, E. C. Frye, and wife of Portsmouth.

Work on the electric road was begun on Monday after a two days' suspension caused by the Italians striking for shorter hours.

Wilfred Nason of Exeter was in town last week visiting relatives.

Mrs. Owen Shapleigh and Miss Mat-

ie Hanscom were visitors in Portsmouth Monday.

Wilford Raitt and family have taken up their residence in town again after spending several years in Virginia.

Oren Boyce and family of Dover were in town Sunday.

The marriage of a well known young couple of this place is announced to take place in the near future.

Alice Hodgdon, who came home to spend Thanksgiving with her parents, Frank Hodgdon and wife, returned to her school in Georgetown, Mass., Monday.

Miss Delia Abbott is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Bert Abbott, in Dartmouth.

Charles Raitt is confined to his home by illness.

Miss Lizzie Brooks is shortly to go to Stratham for a visit with relatives. Miss Ima Hansom has secured a situation in Kittery.

THE DANGERS OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

One clerk was busy throwing mail in a combination smoker and baggage car, when suddenly, without an instant's warning, he felt the car leap from the track and heard a terrific crash. When he regained consciousness the wreck presented this chaotic condition; the two forward cars had been plunged down a seventy-foot embankment; the combination car landed in an upright position with the rear trucks on the roof, every seat in the smoking compartments being utterly demolished, while on the floor of the mail compartment was a huge angular stone weighing not less than half a ton. Hoy the mail clerk escaped unharmed will always be amazed.

There is probably no department of the government service in which a higher standard of devotion to duty is maintained than in this. During a heavy freshet on the Susquehanna river, in 1890, all bridges were swept away and the railroad tracks along the banks practically destroyed. Four mail clerks remained in their car until the water rising and flowing through the doors compelled them to take to an improvised raft which consisted of pieces of floating sidewalks and other debris of the inundation, lashed together. On this frail craft they put their pouches, and carefully propelling by poles along with the current, gained the post office, a mile away. They found this abandoned, with eight feet of water in the street at that point. They were almost exhausted and their condition was precarious.

Finally, however, they were rescued by boats and taken into houses through the second story windows. The letter mail was all intact and in fairly good condition.

Some time ago the "run" on a Western road was "short" clerk because of sickness. An official of the service happened to be on the train and volunteered his services. For fifteen hours he stuck to his work at the letter case. In the journey of more than five hundred miles he had only a sandwich or two for food, and stood on his feet without relief. There are other instances on record where entire crews have stood to the work without food for twenty-four hours—Forrest Crissey in the "World's Work."

The dresses of some women have pockets enough to make up for the lack of them in others' dresses. For instance, the Portland police came across a woman, last week, who had seven pockets and in each pocket was a half-pint bottle of the poorest grade of whiskey.

An epidemic of pneumonia, most of which is accompanied by typhoid, seems to be raging in this city at the present time. The physicians about town have been called on many occasions to cases of bronchitis, which is something like the dreaded pneumonia in its early stages, although it is not generally followed by a bleeding of the lungs.

The draft of a license law, which will be proposed at the coming session of the legislature, which gives a license for each two thousand inhabitants, will not get the support of the constitutional convention delegation from this city, for it would only mean six saloons here, where there are now fifty, and no apparent trouble arising from them. A license law, which would meet with the approval of this city, would be a \$500 license and let everybody sell who could pay the price, of course under police rules.

This, it is claimed, would reduce the saloons one half, and in time regulate itself so that there would not be any trouble for the police to control such places—Portsmouth correspondent of Manchester Union.

The paper told the truth, including a statement about the bride's age, looks and disposition, and she, being mad with rage, sold herself to the devil and was transformed into an evil spirit. To this day this evil spirit prowls around newspaper offices.

"Those who know say that when Herr Gutenberg started the first newspaper in Germany a maiden lady of advanced years persuaded some irresponsible youth to marry her. She left word at the newspaper office that the thing be properly written up.

"The paper told the truth, including a statement about the bride's age, looks and disposition, and she, being mad with rage, sold herself to the devil and was transformed into an evil spirit. To this day this evil spirit prowls around newspaper offices.

"Don't laugh when you see ludicrous things in the Herald. They are the devil's work. Cross yourself."

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort instantly relieved, permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.

The Masagani opera company is the largest company which has ever come to this city. There are about one hundred people in the troupe, and to accommodate them for the night, Manager Hartford has had to scour around for rooms in private families, the hotels and regular boarding houses being unable to take care of them.

An orchestra of fifty-four pieces is part of the show, and to make room for them in front of the stage, one or two rows of chairs have been removed. The sale is very large, and the production will be witnessed by

RANDOM GOSSIP.

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year"—
The heart's every flute and drum
And draught is out of gear.

A man who witnessed the Army-Navy football contest last Saturday says of it: "From a football standpoint it was a mediocre contest, but from the view of a social function it was a howling and tremendous success. As compared to the Brown-Dartmouth contest—well, comparison would be clemens."

Charles Raitt is confined to his home by illness.

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People from Exeter, Dover, Kittery, York, Eliot, Rye and other surrounding towns.

Local devotees of snow sheding are getting their shoes into trim for use when the first really good snow fall comes along. There are really quite a number in this city who indulge in this healthful and beneficial recreation.

Arnold Daly, who is one of the leading members of The Bird in the Cage company, which is coming here, played the imp when Nat C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott gave When We Were Twenty-One in London.

It is probable that George F. Leonard secured a prize when he bought from the Maplewood farm stables the yearling colt by Ideal, 2:69 1-4; dam, Queen Regent, 2:29 1-2, by Axel (3) (2:12); second dam, the great broad mare Marquette, by Director (2:17), etc. This colt was bred by Mrs. C. R. Noyes of Boston, who owns Queen Regent (2:29 1-2) and Marquette.

The Boston and Maine railroad company has been putting its men through a very rigid examination recently and even the flagmen and station agents have been obliged to appear before the examining board and show themselves technically fitted for their work. They have been searching in colors and eyesight, being obliged to read train orders and answer a long list of pertinent questions. Not only this, but their watches have been examined and in some cases condemned, so that now about every man connected with the railroad service has a first-class timepiece even though each might do all his duties from one year's end to another without looking at a watch.

Big cargoes of coal are arriving in Boston daily; 22,731 tons reached there Monday, of which 13,216 tons were anthracite. It would seem as though there ought to be coal enough for all pretty soon. The miners are pouring it out of the mines at a rapid rate.

A bright girl at the West end has three dolls, one of which is a nice one, one about medium in quality, and a third which she calls Black Dinah. One day recently she approached her mother with the query, "Can I take my best doll with me if I should die and go to heaven?" After thinking a moment, the mother replied, "No." "Then," said the little one, "can I take the other one with me?" meaning the second best. Her mother said, "No, they do not have dolls in heaven." After thinking a moment she settled the matter by saying, "Well, I know what I can do; I can take my Dinah and go to hell."

There are a couple of bright little tellers, who may be five or six years old, whose home is not far from City Hall. The other night they were saying their prayers, preparing to go to bed. The younger one was at his devotions and the older one was sort of supervising the job. The Lord's prayer was being repeated and when he came to "Give us this day our daily bread," the older nudged him and said, "Hit 'em on pie, Bob."

If you want a church nowadays, all you have to do is to place your order with the church builder, just as you gave your order to the yacht builder, when you wanted a yacht. Heretofo

re when churches were projected builders who were engaged in general work were called on to undertake the job.

Now it is different. In August last a corporation was organized under the name, "The Church Construction company," and that corporation proposes to begin, after the architect is through, and not to stop until it hands over the complete church, woodwork, carpets, organ, and all of the accessories except the preacher. Just now, however, the problem is to fill the churches that we have.

Some fellows were talking in a Congress street barber shop about what cattle would eat, when "Doc" entered.

He listened a while and then said: "This morning when I was feeding my horses, I threw over a forkful of hay to the pig and was surprised to see him eat it right down." Those present were somewhat surprised, but the doctor said it was true, and the barber spoke up and said, "Yes, that is right, and the doctor says that the pig chews his cud just like an ox."

THE GOOSE-BONE PROPHET.

He Comes Forth With a Prophecy of a Severe Winter.

Eliza Barts of Roaring, Penn., who has gained a wide reputation as the goose-bone weather prophet, has given out his prediction for the coming winter as he gets it from the breast bone of a goose which he had for his Thanksgiving dinner.

"I am now prepared to tell the people what kind of weather we will have from now until spring," said Mr. Hartz, displaying a goose bone. "I have secured several bones, and all are alike. The edge at the most end shows a dark color, and this is known as the frost line."

"Along about the beginning or middle of December there is to be a sudden drop in the temperature, according to the color, and winter is with us. I predict that we will have an unusually severe winter."

"There is every reason to believe that the winter of 1902-03 will be a record breaker. It looks to me as though it was going to be one of the old-fashioned kind. There will be plenty of snow along about the middle of winter. It is said that the lines of discolored are so regular as they are shown this year. The winter opens with a rush and continues uninterruptedly, except that as it advances it becomes more severe and general."

Thus Mr. Hartz predicts the weather as he has predicted it with great accuracy for a number of years. The bone he uses is from a goose that was hatched last May.

FIRING AT TRAINS.

For the second time recently a Boston & Maine train has been made a target for rifle practice, presumably by amateur marksmen. The lives of passengers have been placed in danger, property has been

A PARTY FOR LABOR

**THE DIFFICULT TASK UNDERTAKEN
BY W. R. HEARST.**

The Workingman's Position as a Unionist and as an Individual—A Few Quiet Moments With the Chameleons of Scabocracy.

On the second day following the recent congressional and state elections the New York American contended, under the caption "Labor—Democracy's Natural Ally," the following editorial, bearing the signature of W. R. Hearst, the paper's owner:

The path and policy of the Democratic party has been decided by recent events in recent elections. The Democratic party must associate itself entirely and steadily with the working people of this country. The trusts and the Republican party are allied, as everybody knows.

There is a combination for profit and for financial rule between the great monopolistic corporations and the Republican leaders.

If the Democrats would succeed, they must establish with the leaders of labor the relationship which the Republicans have established with the leaders of the trusts.

In return for financial support the Republican party gives to the trusts, always predatory and usually illegal, full protection, the right to dictate laws and regulations.

The Democratic party must join with the laboring citizenship of the nation, the backbone of the nation. The Democratic party must give to the man who works the encouragement, support and the legal protection which the Republican party gives to the trusts.

In the fight against the trusts the sole hope of the people is in their own power of union. The power of the trusts is in united action, in organization, financial and political. The Democratic party must find its strength and combat the trusts through united and compact organization of the people. In the great financial unions which we call trusts the Republicans have built their strength and found victory.

In the great labor unions the Democrats must find the foundation of popular organization and a weapon which shall enable the people to combat the trusts and control them.

All recent political events prove that the great political force residing in a combination of trusts and Republicanism can be met successfully by a combination of labor and Democracy.

Eugene E. Schmitz, president of a trades union, was elected mayor of San Francisco by an overwhelming majority. In recent New York addressed Mayor La Guardia much credit for his election to the San Francisco Examiner, which is under the same editorship as this newspaper. But the Examiner was powerful not in itself, but because it gave publicity to the natural combination of genuine workingmen and genuine Democracy.

In the last election a fusion of the labor element and Democracy had no difficulty in electing the mayor at Derby, Conn., and similar cases throughout the country will readily be recalled.

In San Francisco the Republican Congressman, Loud, powerfully entrenched, laughed at the offer of organized letter writers to obtain fair treatment. A labor candidate was nominated in his district, the Democrats endorsed him and the San Francisco Examiner supported him with publicity and with financial help. Mr. Loud is no longer a member of the congress of the United States. His seat and his desk in congress will be occupied by a genuine representative of the people who represents the irresistible political power of today—labor and Democracy united.

The Republicans in power at Washington will not put the patriotic committee in charge of the task to take Loud's seat until they will learn a lesson from that man, and from him the Democracy, too, must learn a lesson, a lesson to be pondered every hour by every Democratic voter and leader.

Genuine Democracy is the party of labor, and labor belongs naturally to Democracy. They must work together.

One fact the Democrats who lead or aspire to lead the party must have firmly in mind. They cannot resolve to unite with the great body of labor and expect union to result from their mere resolution.

They must deserve the union.

The desire of every serious Democrat should tend to a union of organized labor with the Democratic party. The effort of every Democrat in office should be to promote and to merit that union. What organized labor demands the interests of this country demand, and the welfare of the future even more than the interest of the moment demands realization of the labor union idea. The Democratic party must embody in itself the fundamental ideas that give power to the unions, that give justice and victory to union efforts—reasonably short hours of work that men may have time for rest and recreation, for reading, for family life; good pay, which the nation's prosperity well afford, that children may be well fed and clothed, wives relieved of poverty's horror and old age freed from the care that comes with the pay that keeps body and soul together during the day of work only.

Such are the demands of labor in the United States of America. The man who does not endorse these demands has no right to call himself a Democrat; he has no place in the Democratic party.

The struggle of labor is for a fair share of what it produces and for many independence, making the American workingman independent of everything and of everybody save his day to give a fair day's work for fair pay.

The Democratic party of the United States can be victorious through union with labor.

It must achieve that union by deserving it.

Henceforward there will be in America, as in the past, two great parties. The Republican party will be in the future, as it is now, the party of those who hold special privileges or those who think they profit by the trust system.

The Democratic party must be the party that stands for equal privileges and for an honest division of the nation's prosperity among those by whom the prosperity is created.

The trust allied with Republicanism, aim to destroy independence, equality and opportunity.

The Democracy must unite with labor to re-establish independence, equality and opportunity as features of our national life.

Just what the Democratic party will say to the declarations and proposals of Mr. Hearst no one would dare to predict at this time. What proportion of the party's leaders, those who make its platforms and shape its policies, Mr. Hearst will win over to his way of thinking remains to be seen. That he is in earnest and intends to stand by what he has so publicly declared no one who knows the man will doubt.

He has just been elected to congress by the largest majority ever given a congressional nominee in any New York district. His campaign was made as an avowed champion of union labor, and through his instrumentality the whole Democratic campaign in New York city was dominated by union labor sentiment. In fact, his four papers—the

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

New York American, the New York Evening Journal, the Chicago American and the San Francisco Examiner—persistently contended that the labor and trust questions were the paramount issues of the campaign.

So Mr. Hearst is pledged by his own utterances and acts, both personally and as a publisher, to the support of the labor movement. As a member of congress he may have opportunities to further prove his friendship. In endeavoring to secure the endorsement of his principles by his party he is likely to find the sledding rather hard, and until the Democratic party makes announcement through its platform and the character of its candidates that it unequivocally stands for all that Mr. Hearst has proposed with regard to labor and throws overboard the leaders who in the past have shown themselves the enemies of labor, especially union labor, the party need not look for the united support of the workingmen.

Should the advice of Mr. Hearst be followed, and the Democratic party become the professed party of labor there would still be no amalgamation of the Democracy and the organized labor movement. The policy of the trades union movement in this country has been, is, and probably always will be opposed to the introduction of partisan politics into the unions. Only by holding consistently to their nonpartisan attitude can the unions maintain the peace and harmony which are prime essentials to their success.

But this does not mean that there is no possibility of a political party winning the support of the trade unionists as an individual. There is no class of citizens less bound to party than the trades unionists. There have been many proofs of this of late. The election of a Republican workingman as mayor of San Francisco and the election of labor Democrats in Connecticut are cases in point. The increase in the Socialist vote at the recent election also indicates that workingmen are coming to look upon the ballot as a means to improve their condition or to record their disapproval of unfriendly policies and candidates. So it appears that Mr. Hearst has chosen an opportune time to declare for a union of "genuine workingmen and genuine democracy."

"Genuine" is the word. Labor will not ally itself with the spurious article. It must be remembered that all the friends of labor are not in the Democratic party, nor are all in the Democratic party the friends of labor. Mr. Hearst realizes the first half of this truth; he must not forget the second half.

The subsidized editors and high sacerdotal preachers, driven from their former untenable position of wholesale opposition to labor unions, are now trying to lasso the unions over the nonunion men's shoulders. "The right to labor is a sacred right, and union men have no right to attempt to compel nonunion men to join the union," say the new champions of scaberry as they deluge their sermons and editorials with sympathetic tears. President Eliot of Harvard college (no poor man need apply) goes the editors and preachers one better. He says, "The modern scab is a good type of American hero." Sam Gompers answered this gentleman when he said at New Orleans, "Then Benedict Arnold was a patriot and Judas Iscariot a saint."

The keeping of a large number of animals for the sake of the name, good, bad and indifferent, without much regard to their quality or condition, is not advisable under any circumstances and for real profit should never be undertaken. It will sometimes happen that a farmer may from unavoidable causes, as during the most unfavorable season, be deficient in feeding material for all that he wishes to keep, and in such cases it might be better to purchase fodder rather than dispose of animals needed on the farm. But even this may be done in such a way as to keep the herd in good condition at a reasonable outlay.

But there is no mistaking the signs of the times. Cow owners are awakening to the necessity of taking better care of their cows, and the next great advance in the dairy is to provide the way and give the cows water constantly accessible.

Two Butter Makers.

Does our butter need to be renovated or washed before going on the general market? Country hucksters supply the most of the butter to be "made again," so if you sell good butter to the huckster and your neighbor sells bad it all has to be made new if the huckster mixes it. Educate your neighbor. There are, from this neighborhood, two persons who take butter once each week to our market town. One gets 20 cents per pound cash, the other from 15 to 17 cents, half cash, half trade. The latter sells at the grocery store, the former direct to consumers. The first always takes good butter; sometimes the other's butter is quite a little "off." To which class do you belong?—Tennessee Farmer.

Calamity Jane and Her Sisters.

Those who are opposed to the idea of early breeding of heifers should look at the record of the Holstein cow, Calamity Jane III., which at one year and ten months gave in seven days 204½ pounds of milk, with butter fat equal to 10 pounds 4.6 ounces of butter.

Mr. Beecher was pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis now occupies the place formerly held by Mr. Beecher in Plymouth church. Mr. Hillis is not so severe upon labor as was his famous predecessor, but he uses his position to create prejudice against union labor.

In his misguided zeal for the cause of the scab, he would create the impression that union labor locks its doors against nonunion men and then, with a club in hand, takes up its station at the entrance to factory and mine and refuses admittance to all save those who carry union cards. The facts are that the unions offer every inducement to the nonunion men to become members and that the great growth of labor unions during the past two or three years has been due to the special consideration given by the unions to nonunion men. But Mr. Hillis says, "I make a plea for the nonunion man's right to be a nonunion man, since he has fully decided that that is the best way to make the most possible of himself."

High grade sheep can be safely fed ensilage as well as the common stock, but it should not be given in too great quantities, especially at first. Two or three pounds of ensilage a day should suffice, and in with it there should be mixed about a pound of hay. If grain is also to be fed, bran and oats make the best mixture. These given with hay and ensilage make a pretty complete fattening ration. If one increases the amount of grain fed, the hay and ensilage should be decreased in quantity proportionately. A ration that has been proved successful for fattening high grade wethers or ewes is composed of half a pound of bran or oats daily and one pound of hay and two of ensilage. The results are pretty sure to be satisfactory in every particular.—E. P. Smith in American Cultivator.

Cost of Milk.

For the past five years the New Jersey experiment station has kept an account of the cost of producing milk with its herd of twenty-three to thirty cows and publishes its findings in a report just issued. The average yield per cow was 6,470 pounds. The average cost of food per cow per day was 12.32 cents, of which 6.11, or 40.6 per cent, is due to purchased feeds and 6.21, or 50.4 per cent, to the cost of farm crops. The average cost per quart of milk for the five years, including food, labor and interest and decrease in value of the herd, is shown to be 2.38 cents. The cost of farm crops fed is the actual cost of producing them and not their selling price. Other feeds were charged at what they cost laid down at barn.

Unwilling to Learn.

Requests for the bulletin issued by the department of agriculture entitled "The Feeding of Farm Animals" have been so numerous that a reprint has become necessary. This little book makes a dozen or more suggestions and pointed remarks regarding the wants and desires of stock and what conduces to their happiness and contentment and therefore to their best condition, which could probably be read with profit by almost every farmer in the country, certainly by those who do not make a specialty and a study of stock raising and breeding.

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JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

SELECTION OF STOCK.

Farmers Should Exercise Care and Keep Only Good Animals.

As the winter season approaches, the farmer should make careful estimate of the amount and kind of stock that it will be the most desirable to keep on the farm. This is yearly a very necessary work to be attended to if the best results are to be sought after or expected.

And in attending to this matter it might be well first to say that there should be no more stock kept than there are suitable accommodations for and can be well fed and sheltered. To undertake more than this will usually result in discouragement and loss, says E. R. Towle in American Cultivator. And in the selection of the animals to be kept great care should be exercised.

A farmer must have an ideal herd of cows, for instance, if there are not some that fall considerably behind the others in production and value. These last are not profitable animals to keep and should be disposed of, even if at small prices, and their place filled with those that will give much better satisfaction. Besides, there is always a liability of failure of some animals from numerous causes even in the best herds. These will need to be replaced. The best of cows, too, grow old and outlive their term of usefulness; hence there should be younger animals coming along that can take their places.

Dairymen in general should make a practice of raising enough heifers to replenish their herds as occasion may require. Indeed it is better to have some animals to sell at remunerative figures than to be under the necessity of buying.

But every farmer should be careful and not dispose of the animals that should be kept on the farm even at tempting prices, as this might result in serious deterioration of the herd, and that should ever be most vigilantly guarded against. It should be the aim to keep the herd so well up in point of excellence that the average individual will be wanted and at good prices.

It will sometimes happen that a farmer may from unavoidable causes, as during the most unfavorable season, be deficient in feeding material for all that he wishes to keep, and in such cases it might be better to purchase fodder rather than dispose of animals needed on the farm. But even this may be done in such a way as to keep the herd in good condition at a reasonable outlay.

It would seem that where the universal testimony of those who have winter always accessible to the cows have always reported a very noticeable increase in the milk production and without any increase of food, and in every case where for any reason the supply is shut off and they have to go back to the old style of watering a marked reduction follows, says J. S. Woodward in National Stockman. And yet very few take the precaution of watering their cows more than once a day.

It will sometimes happen that a farmer may from unavoidable causes, as during the most unfavorable season, be deficient in feeding material for all that he wishes to keep, and in such cases it might be better to purchase fodder rather than dispose of animals needed on the farm. But even this may be done in such a way as to keep the herd in good condition at a reasonable outlay.

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BACK GIVES OUT.

Plenty of Portsmouth Readers Have This Experience.

You tax the kidneys—over-work them.

They can't keep up the continual strain.

The back gives out—it aches and pains.

Urinary troubles set in.

Don't wait longer, take Doan's Kidney Pills.

Portsmouth people will tell you how they act.

Mrs. William Bell of 2 Hill street, says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills and so did my husband. Both of us received great benefit from them and we unite in recommending them to others. We read about them in the newspapers and as we were both suffering at the same time, we got a box at Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street. I was troubled with a grinding pain in my back, dizziness and distress in my head and lameness in my kidneys. My husband had lameness in the back and the secretions from the kidneys were too frequent especially at night. We commenced using them together, and it was not long before the desired result took place."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

HAPPENINGS IN EXETER.

New Officers Elected By Gilman Grange.

Entertainment Program For Red Men's Fair Finally Completed

Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, Dec. 2.
At the regular meeting of Gilman grange, P. of H., last evening, these officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Master, Hezekiah Scammons; Overseer, Charles W. Barker; Lecturer, Mrs. Laura Rose; Steward, Stephen Perkins; Assistant Steward, Loring Soupe; Chaplain, Charles F. Mifflin; Treasurer, Jewett P. Swasey; Secretary, C. Charles Hayes; Gate Keeper, G. B. Nealey; Ceres, Mrs. Hezekiah Scammons; Flora, Mrs. James J. Jenkins; Pomona, Mrs. Charles W. Barker; Lady assistant steward, Miss Belle Tuck;

Pianist, Mrs. Charles W. Mifflin. The newly elected officers will be installed at the first meeting in January.

Edward E. Rowell went to Boston yesterday to secure additional features of entertainment for the Red Men's fair. He secured for the opening night one of Gorman's vaudeville companies. There will also be some moving pictures. This completes the list of entertainments for every afternoon and evening, as previously announced in the Chronicle, except for Thursday afternoon. The Red Men of Portsmouth have signified their intention of attending the fair and tickets are held by various members of the order for sale. The orchestra, which will furnish the music, will be under the direction of Charncey B. Hoyt of the Portsmouth Naval band. There will be four other musicians from the same band and five local musicians.

A stated convocation of St. Alban's Royal Arch Chapter, No. 15, was held in Masonic hall this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The Royal Arch degree was work on three candidates. Most Excellent Companion, John A. Lang, the grand high priest, made his official visit. There was music furnished by the Arion quartet, composed of Clarence M. Collins, Everett J. Weeks, Frank H. Larson and Joseph E. Knight. A banquet was served at the close of the work.

Last evening John H. Elkins, S. Roswell Peavey, Clarence Hoyt, Frank De Merritt, J. Fred Emery, Albert B. Hale and James W. Field of Wehanownit tribe of Red Men, attended the meeting of Massasoit tribe at Portsmouth.

Harry K. Torrey and James O. Pike of Newfields, two young men well known here and who are passing the winter in Porto Rico, are members of the jury of the United States district court in San Juan. They have been at San Juan but a few weeks.

Miss Addie L. Herscy died at her home in Kensington yesterday, aged thirty-three years.

The regular monthly meeting of Orient Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, will be held tomorrow night.

On Friday night the launch "Nancy" owned by Samuel Q. Truesdale of Newburyport, Mass., was burned at its wharfage at Hampton. The boat was reported to be worth \$175.

Sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Grundelard and Mr. and Mrs. Herman McWilliams.

Judge Louis G. Hoyt and Register George F. Richards conducted a session of probate court at Raymond today.

The attraction at the opera house tomorrow evening is the rural comedy, Joshua Simpkins. The advance sale of seats is large.

The opening lecture in the academy course will be given in the school chapel tomorrow evening by Wallace Bruce, former consul at Edinburg, upon "Scotland and Robert Burns."

The W. F. M. S. of the Methodist church will meet with Miss Alice Greengrass, 76 High street, tomorrow afternoon.

The members of East Rockingham Pomme grange which holds its annual meeting here tomorrow look forward to a gala time. A large attendance is expected.

The regular monthly meeting of Exeter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution was held last evening.

The holiday season is almost here.

Cream of Chocolate

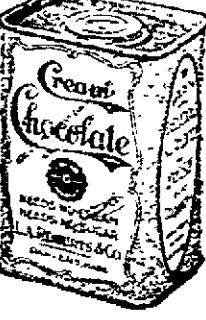
MOTHER SACRACY. As a general beverage for breakfast, luncheon or supper drink by the American people. It is a new scientific preparation of the coco bean, combined with pure sugar and pure rich cream. It is instantly prepared with only the addition of boiling water. Pure, convenient, economical. All chefs endorse its use wherever chocolate is needed for culinary purposes.

Mrs. Field, *Modern Instructor of Journal Cooking School, Chicago, states: "All claim success in their experiments with it."*

Coupon found in every 3 lb. can makes you eligible for grand prize contest for recipes for new recipe book.

Ask your dealer—if he cannot supply send 25 cents and we will prepare you a 3 lb. can.

CREAM OF CHOCOLATE CO., DANVERS, MASS.



STEALING ON CARS.

The Well Dressed People Who Hang Back To Pick Up The Newspapers Which Are Left For The Trainmen.

"We have a good chance to see the small side of human nature," said a brakeman on one of the railroads that carries every day thousands of suburbanites to and from New York. "It's surprising that well dressed and apparently well to do people will be so mean and small, and be willing besides to let people see how small and mean they are. Take for instance the way some of the commuters get their newspapers. There are some men who travel every day on this road who, I'd be willing to swear, never buy a paper. They aren't poor workingmen who have to count their pennies, either. They look like men with good business positions. They will ride thirty miles in the morning looking out of the window in a bored way or may be peeking over someone's shoulder at the big headlines. When the train reaches New York these men wait till the crowd is out of the cars and then go through the train picking up the papers left in the seats. That's the way they get their reading matter. You know the brakeman is supposed to have a right to the papers left by the passengers in the car, and most of the passengers leave their papers with the idea that the brakemen are going to get them. Some passengers fold them up carefully and leave them in the rack overhead. The other day a man in my car did that. He had seen a man behind him watching his movements pretty close. The moment the paper was in the rack the fellow behind reached up to take it. That made the other man mad, and he turned around and said, very politely though, 'I didn't leave that paper there for you sir. I put it there for the brakeman I'm willing to buy you a paper if you want it.' Well, you never saw such an ashamed, hang-dog looking fellow as that man behind was. He didn't say a word, but just turned around and slunk away.

"Those men are mean enough, but the meanest of all is the man who goes through the smoking car after the train arrives and swipes the money left for the card games. You know, the brakeman supplies the cards and the board, and the regulation thing is five cents a corner. Most parties play for the cards to make the game interesting. When the train arrives the brakeman, of course, has to be outside, and so the players just leave the money and the cards on the board. Then these sneaking well-dressed thieves go through and swipe the change. Some of them are mean enough to swipe the cards to boot.

"You know probably that the places all brakemen want are the baggage car or the smoker on one of the trains that are crowded with commuters—those that reach New York from seven to ten in the morning and leave from four to six in the afternoon. The perquisites of those runs are a pretty good thing. I know one fellow who had a run in a smoker for years, and he was able, with the money from the car, to buy a house and lot in New Haven. He was put on another run recently, and he said it meant a loss of \$30 a month, too. The man who has the baggage car run does even better. Many of the commuters like to ride in the baggage car in the chairs, for which they give the brakeman ten cents a trip.

"That's just by the way, though I was talking of these mean people. Do you know that some of them will even steal the lamp chimneys, that are worth only a few cents. We used to leave the extra chimneys in the racks over the seats, but we have to hide them now.

"There are other passengers who will walk off with anything that is left in the seats, from an umbrella to a roll of music. We try to collect all the things that have been left, so that the losers can recover them again, but many's the time these people get ahead of us. It isn't because they need the things. Many of the articles swiped wouldn't be of much use to anyone but the owner. I believe it's just a desire to get something for nothing that makes these people descend to petty thievery."

M. BERTILLON'S FEAT.

How the Great Expert Ran Down a Murderer.

The following recent despatch from Paris tells a good detective story: Accounts of M. Bertillon's extraordinary feat in identifying and convicting a French murderer merely by the evidence of his finger prints probably have reached America, but it is doubtful if they gave the full details of a performance by a real detective that completely outclasses the exploits credited to Dupin, Lecoq or Sherlock Holmes.

M. Bertillon is, of course, the French expert whose "system" of taking measurements of every criminal arrested so that the evil-doer may be identified if he falls into the hands of the law again has made him famous. Up to the time, however, M. Bertillon has never claimed more for his system than that it enabled the police to say positively if a man ever before had been in custody. The expert has employed his records over 12,000 times and has never yet made a mistake.

The case in which M. Bertillon's methods have triumphed so remarkably was one of murder. A man had been killed in the Rue St. Honore. There was only one clew. In stealing some valuables which were in a glass case, the murderer had broken the receptacle. He had begun to pick up the pieces of glass and on one of them were the prints of his fingers. At least, no one who had entered the house could remember having touched the glass, so M. Bertillon felt certain that only the murderer's grasp could have left the marks.

The detective agent took the pieces of glass home, resolved to photograph the imprints. At this point, however,

he found himself up against a knotty problem. The murderer's hand had grasped each side of the glass in such a way that the mark of the thumb overlapped that of those of the fore and middle fingers. How were the imprints to be photographed? For three days M. Bertillon asked himself this question. Then he answered it. By using powerful electric lights and taking unutterable pains he finally succeeded in getting serviceable negatives of the finger prints. The thing to be done next was to find out if among the 300,000 photographs of the finger prints of criminals which he has made and filed away in the archives of the prefecture of police there was one that corresponded with the prints of the digits of the Rue St. Honore murderer.

It was 4 o'clock last Thursday afternoon that M. Bertillon finished developing his negatives. By 4:20 he had discovered that the finger prints shown therein corresponded with those of a man named Scheffer, who had been in custody about a year before.

M. Bertillon was triumphant. He hurried to the prefect and told him that if he would arrest Scheffer he would have the man who was in the room in the Rue St. Honore on the night of the murder. The prefect smiled—a little ironically. Bertillon thought. The expert became excited. Pulling out of his pocket notes worth 1,000 francs he announced that he would present them to Scheffer as an indemnity were he arrested and not found guilty.

The prefect, impressed, ordered his man, who previously had been on the trail of one "Georges," to find Scheffer and arrest him. The detective report showed that the man had left Paris hastily on the day following the Rue St. Honore crime. Then they discovered that he had been intimate with the murdered man—Reibel. Convinced now, the sleuths redoubled their efforts to hunt their quarry down, and finally succeeded in doing so.

Soon after being arrested, Scheffer confessed his guilt.

BEVILLE IN TROUBLE.

Clarence B. Beville, the ex-pitcher of the Haverhill and Lowell New England league baseball teams and during the latter part of last season a member of the league's umpiring staff, is in jail in Haverhill, charged with the theft of \$80.00.

A HAPPY POOR WOMAN.

Of course a poor woman can not buy many luxuries in midwinter, or indeed at any time, but she will be a happy woman if she has a few dollars to make a bowery look trim and comfortable, a couple of growing trees, a pond, there are qualities of the grey-green and reddish brown leaves that are so tenderly and sweetly, and healthily, and healthily here their loveliness until the flowers bloom in the spring and then the trailing grapevines and the cedar give greenness and a spicy fragrance.

A room to my mind, is well furnished that has an open fire and a clean hearth, a harmony in the choice and arrangement of furniture, no matter how inexpensive this may be necessary, but not too many, articles about; and some perfume and beauty of plant life. Very little outlay of money can attain this, but considerable love and thought are involved.

Tonight I sit before my "sea coal glow" and thank God for health and strength, for the simple beauty about me, the simple living, the simple joys, before me. I think of no hunger unsatisfied, no taste satisfied. Over there, "my song birds in a row" await the moment my present idle mood shall pass. Nearby lives a friend who is due to drop in later in the evening, and together, over the walnuts and the apples, we will talk of many things. We will speak of the day's work; of our coming dissipation at the theatre, a weekly indulgence; exchange a few secrets, and a few happy hopes.

An open fire of a winter's evening, a friend beside it, a plate of apples at my elbow; what more could a woman ask for?—Katherine Pope, in *The Pilgrim* for December.

GASOLINE LAUNCH BURNED.

The gasoline launch "Nadjy" owned by Samuel L. Truesdale of Newburyport was totally destroyed at the wharf at Hampton last Friday night. Mr. Truesdale went into Hampton harbor on Wednesday with his launch and made it fast to the wharf, and went home for Thanksgiving. On Monday, was informed of the burning of his boat and went to the scene.

From what Mr. Truesdale could learn, the fire started on top of the house and burned down through to the gasoline tank.

The boat was this year fitted with a new engine. Mr. Truesdale sets his loss at \$750, on which there is a partial insurance. The cause of the fire has not as yet been ascertained.

There is some money upon, and plenty of anxiety over, the football game today, between the High school and Biles college elevens.



Dr. Pierce's

GOLDEN

MEDICAL

DISCOVERY

Restores

LOST FLESH

AND STRENGTH

"I was a total wreck—could not sleep or eat," writes Mr. J. C. Beers, of Berryman, Crawford County, Pa., two years ago. "Medicine from doctor, but received very little help. Lost flesh and strength was not able to do a good day's work. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and when I had taken one bottle I could sleep and my appetite was wonderfully improved. I have taken five bottles and am still improving."

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains; you lose. Therefore, accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

STANDARD BRAND.

Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works,

and has received the commendation of Engineers and Architects and Consumers generally.

Persons wanting cement should not be deceived. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN B. BROUGHTON

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

HILL'S
CASCARA QUININE
CURES
BROMIDE CURES
IN 24 HOURS.
NO BETTER REMEDY KNOWN FOR HEADACHE
LAGRIPE IN 3 DAYS.
35 TABLETS FOR 25 CENTS.
BE SURE TO GET HILL'S. IT IS THE ONLY GENUINE.

W.E. Paul
RANGES

PARLOR STOVES
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gift

THE

HERALD

Has The Finest

JOB
PRINTING
PLANT

In The City.

Fine

Work

Reasonable

Prices.

J. H. Gardiner

10 & 12 Dorset St. • Portsmouth

7-20-4

10c CIGAR

Londres & Perfecto shapes will be packed in handsome souvenir boxes for the holidays. Place your orders early.

THE TRUST

IS THE MONSTER
EVIL OF OUR DAY

By Ex-Vice President ADLAI STEVENSON

SHOULD BE CURBED,
BUT NOT DESTROYED

By Senator GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR

EXISTING conditions challenge the attention of all thoughtful men. These conditions are confined to no particular section, but exist throughout the length and breadth of our country. Notwithstanding our boasted prosperity and the individual fortunes that have suddenly been acquired, the sad fact remains that to the mass of the people this oft-repeated boast of prosperity is but a mockery. Within a brief time articles of daily consumption — the foods essential to human health and comfort — have enormously increased in cost. Meat at many tables is indeed an article of luxury. The much vaunted prosperity is that of the favored few. To the mass of the people conditions have seldom been more exacting, rarely less hopeful, than at this moment. It were worse than idle to close our eyes to the discontent, the feeling of unrest so general in this land. It is the part of wisdom to ascertain the cause and, if possible, to apply the remedy.

The trust is the crying evil of today. By combinations of capital unknown to our earlier days, against public policy, and in many instances in direct violation of state laws, the small dealer has been driven from the field. He cannot compete with the trust.

We are dependent on these great combinations of capital to do all things for which individual strength is totally inadequate. We are dependent upon them to take great risk which individuals ought not to be asked to take and cannot take without liability to ruin. Above all, we are dependent on them largely to succeed in the great struggle for the markets and the carrying trade of the world.

For myself, I want to see the consumer the cost of articles of daily necessity. The shadow of the trust has fallen upon every hearthstone in this land, and the end is not yet.

**THE TRUST IS THE MONSTER
EVIL OF OUR DAY, A CONSTANT
MENACE TO OUR WELFARE AS A
PEOPLE.**

THE DEMON COMMERCIALISM

By Dr. FELIX ADLER, President of the Society for Ethical Culture

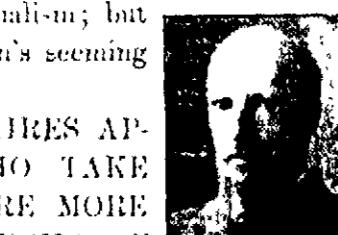
IN the country all is harmonious and peaceful. What a contrast when we are suddenly whirled into the midst of a great city, with its clanging bells, rumbling cars, rattling wagons and those new horrors, the automobiles, threatening life and limb on every side and adding to the general pandemonium!

NEVER BEFORE WERE THERE SO MANY BIG CITIES AND SO MUCH FEVERISHNESS AND LACK OF PEACE ON THE PART OF THE INHABITANTS. WHAT IS ALL THIS JOSTLING AND PUSHING BUT FOR MATERIAL ENDS AND WEALTH GETTING? THE WORLD SEEMS TO BE POSSESSED BY THE DEMON COMMERCIALISM.

When a church sets out to attract the wealthy, it has taken up commercialism. A church of rich people is no church at all. It is a commercial affair. Even in our philanthropy we find commercialism. When a man gives ostentatiously and for some benefit that he expects to receive, that is commercialism; but still the world gapes and lauds the man's seeming generosity.

THERE ARE MULTIMILLIONAIRES APPEARING IN OUR MIDST WHO TAKE SEATS AT THE TOP. THEY ARE MORE POWERFUL THAN THE MONARCHS OF OLD. The lawgivers aid them. Already we have virtually a sovereign rising before us. Is it any wonder that young men try to imitate the example of commercialism that is set before them?

But still there is hope. While commercialism is deteriorating to those engaged in it, it is stimulating to those bent on correcting the evil. Where there has grown up great wealth there has grown up great poverty. The latter is attracting students of social conditions, and the result can be but good.



In the ant family, those incessant hustling toilers that do all the work of a colony are of the neuter gender.

NAGGING THE CHILD.

A Disagreeable Fault Some Mothers Have.

Don't nag the child. What is the use? If you want the child to obey you, speak once and once only. Stick to this rule, and you will have no trouble. This is how the average mother makes mistake.

"Now, Susie! The idea of your doing that! How many times have I told you not to? Susie, Susie! Do you hear me? Stop that this very instant! Now do. That's enough child Susie, I'm ashamed of you. What will your parents say when he comes home and I tell him how bad you are? Susie Jones, if you don't stop this minute I'll come over there and give you something you won't like."

Perhaps this threat will work, and then perhaps again it will not. Anyways, Susie's mother will have to leave her work or make a faint of doing so.

Now, this is all wrong. The simple remark: "Susie, you know I forbade you to do that. Stop doing it," ought to be enough, and it will be, if the child knows that you mean what you say. If the child does not obey immediately, punish it. It is not likely you will have to do so a second time.

If the child is not doing actual wrong, don't take it. Some women seem to take a fiendish delight in this sort of thing. If you want to make your child sulky, self conscious and fretful, why follow their example. Don't keep tormenting the child by telling it to stand just so, smile just so and say just such and such things. In particular do not indulge in this sort of performance before visitors. Lessons in deportment should have their time and place.

Above all, try not to poison the lives of your children by perpetual walls of "Don't!" Let the tots have a little chance to live. Many of their trying peculiarities they will overcome themselves in the course of time.

If the child is doing wrong, one word of admonition should suffice. If it is not doing wrong, leave it alone.

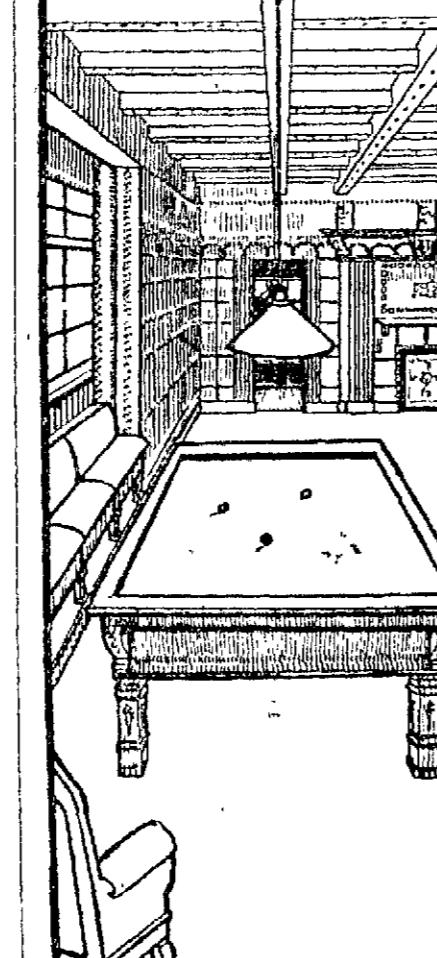
HELEN CLIFTON.

THE BILLIARD ROOM.

A Few Hints on Fumed Oak—How to Furnish It.

Nowadays nearly every up-to-date home is equipped with a billiard room. This may be pretentious or not, just as one's purse allows. At any rate, the furnishings should be largely on the carved wood order, and a quaintly simple effect is to be desired.

The accompanying illustration shows one of the latest designs for a room of this kind. It was planned for the country house of a well-to-do business man. The woodwork is of fumed oak, the walls are wainscoted and the ceiling heavily beamed. A long window, on



FUMED OAK FITTINGS.

rather five single windows by a group, let in plenty of light. A quaint old-time effect is afforded by the small panes of glass. The long window seat is upholstered in red leather. The chairs are treated in the same fashion, a handsome stone fireplace lends dignity to the room and a rich Persian carpet gives a warm look to the hard wood floors.

R. L. L. BAUMER.

The Use of Fur.

The low-cut bodices make the fur-lined opera cloak or cape necessary. The evening waist this season is not so decidedly a pointed shape, and a pretty innovation is to have a row of flowers around the neck. Others have a real swansdown puff around the neck and sometimes around the sleeves or down the front of the waist. This is soft and delicate. It allows the lace of the gown, for nine out of every ten are made of lace to melt into snowy softness and is a beautiful finish.

In the ant family, those incessant hustling toilers that do all the work of a colony are of the neuter gender.

BALL GOWNS OF TODAY.

For a Pretty Debutante—Handsome Touches of Fur.

Pretty ball gowns are now in demand, for the ball season is about ready to be in. The matrons and young married women can have the rich and stately velvets and brocades covered with superb lace and all the jewels they can persuade their husbands to buy for them, but, after all, they cannot look as lovely as the daintily young girl in her many dress of multi-white or cream or some pale pastel tint, in silk mull or tulle or lace or some other exceedingly light and transparent material should be used to make ball gowns for the young for they have the power of youth and freshness to embellish them.

A beautiful dress for one of the youngest and prettiest of the debutantes of the season was made of blushing pink silk mull and trimmed with a handsome pearl beaded passementerie at the top of the row of three bouquets. These varied in width, being short in front and deep in the back. Around each went three rows of narrow pink satin ribbon. The waist had a row of the passementerie and one ruffle below that. The belt was a twist of pale pink satin ribbon without ends.

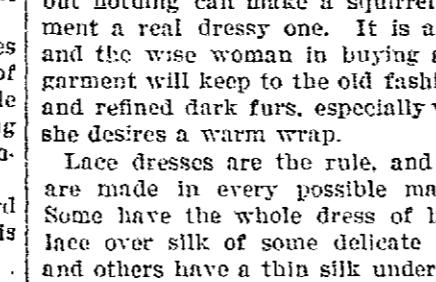
An evening wrap is of garnet cloth of fine texture and lined all through with squirrel and bordered with a narrow roll of chinchilla. The high collar and the flat collar both have the fur.

Squirrel fur grows in favor. Many garments are entirely made of it, and it is also used as lining to various materials, from cloth to velvet. Hats are made of this soft fur, one in turban shape being exceedingly handsome. Another has the crown of velvet and the turban brim of the squirrel fur. Its delicate color enables any one to wear it. A drapery of silk or velvet and a fancy buckle at the left side finish the hat. Quite a number of rather large toques are made of fur, with wings or steel ornaments. They are very stylish. Automobile coats are made of this fur, and caps or turbans are furnished to match. They are warm and useful for the purpose, but nothing can make a squirrel garment a real dressy one. It is a fad, and the wise woman in buying a fur garment will keep to the old-fashioned and refined dark furs, especially when she desires a warm wrap.

Lace dresses are the rule, and they are made in every possible manner. Some have the whole dress of heavy lace over silk of some delicate color, and others have a thin silk underskirt, and the outside is made of point desprit in white or tint. This is dotted and usually made more simple than the point applique. Gowns of this are finished at the bottom with a great stuff of lace and chiffon, held out in the accepted manner by judicious bands of featherbone tape and piping cord stitched in with the upper edge of the ruffle and the lower edge of the silk lining. Some of the bouquets are made of silk muslin of rather strong quality, and over this is applied a rich design

of the Billiard Room.

At the recent annual convention of the National Creamery Butter Makers' Association, held in Milwaukee, H. J. Niert of Walker, Ia., was elected president. George E. Haskell of Lin-



BALL GOWN OF SILK MULL.

A PROFITABLE HERD.

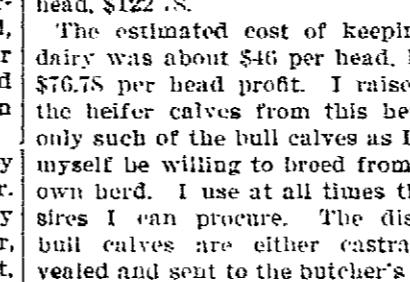
Holstein-Friesian Cows That Netted Their Owner \$76.75 Per Head.

S. N. Wright of Kane county, Ill., writes to the Breeder's Gazette: I have frequently been asked to give to the public a statement of the income or product of my herd of Holstein-Friesians, numbering twenty-four head, for the year 1899, commanding Jan. 1 and ending Dec. 31, but I have delayed from time to time until, recently reading with very great interest the reports of hundreds of different farms in different states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin—that lately averaged over 4,000 pounds of milk per year, I have been prompted to give this to the public in the hope that those dairymen who are struggling and hanging on to the very small end of the profits in dairying may get out their pencils and do some figuring for themselves and see how they stand.

For me dairying for thirty years has been a pleasure because it has been a source of profit. I long ago learned the important lesson that it does not pay to keep non-profitable boarders in the dairy. Take the scales and weed them out. The mature cow that does not give me \$100 pounds of good milk per year I have no use for, and prefer to let the other fellow milk her. I often have it thrown out to me: "Oh, you are a good feeder. You take good care of your cows." Yes, I feed well and take good care of my cows, and figures will tell if it pays. But I am not satisfied with these figures I am obliged to give. I want to beat them and think I will.

The price I received for this milk for the first three months—January, February and March—was a fraction over \$1.23 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 pounds, and for six months, including April, May, June, July, August and September, it averaged \$1 per 100 pounds and for the balance of the year (October, November and December) a fraction over \$1.35 per 100 pounds. The number of pounds milk made was 235,986. Cash received was \$2,946.56; average pounds milk per cow, 10,666; average cash received per head, \$22.78.

The estimated cost of keeping this dairy was about \$46 per head, leaving \$76.75 per head profit. I raise all of the heifer calves from this herd and only such of the bull calves as I would be willing to breed from in my own herd. I use at all times the best sires I can procure. The discarded bull calves are either castrated or vealed and sent to the butcher's block.



H. J. NIERT.

At the recent annual convention of the National Creamery Butter Makers' Association, held in Milwaukee, H. J. Niert of Walker, Ia., was elected president. George E. Haskell of Lin-

CULTURE OF DATES.

HOW THE GREAT ALKALI PLAINS ARE BEING RECLAIMED.

What Irrigation and the Date Palm Are Doing For That Arid Land. Profit That Rivals the Product of Arabia—Future of the Southwest.

Uncle Sam's fruit sharpers in the department of agriculture predict that in a few years the United States will produce enough dates to supply the home demand. At first date cultivation has passed the experimental stage, and a crop of fine fruit has just been harvested at Phoenix, Ariz. This harvest has been gathered for several years, with an increase each year.

The Colorado desert, with its vast rainless regions, its intense summer heat and dry atmosphere and the readiness of irrigation in many places from the Colorado and its many Arizona tributaries, aided by the water storage to be, is destined to rank as a second Sahara in the production of dates. Neither the alkali soil nor the alkali water hinders the thirst of the date palm. It is even claimed by some good judges that the alkali promotes the growth of the tree. It does look so, for some of the most vigorous trees are seen in soil that is white with alkali. No other fruit could endure a single season in such soil.

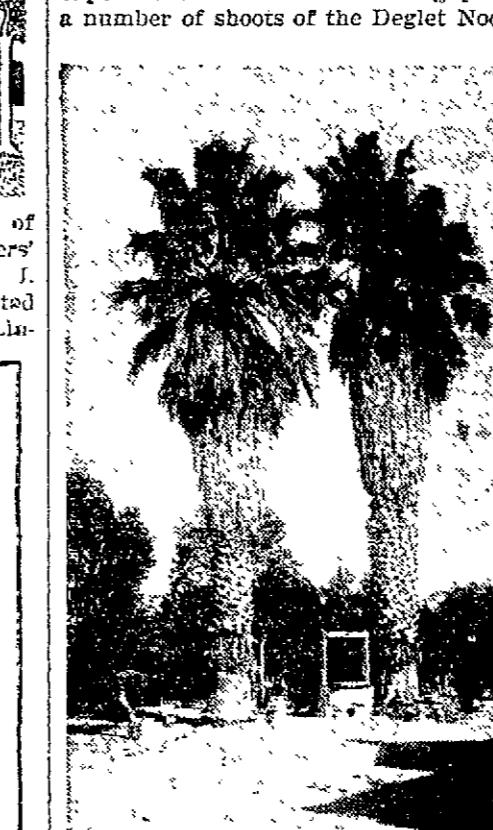
The first date palms were brought to this country by the missionary fathers who accompanied the early Spanish pioneers in Mexico and California. Lower California is yet marked by aged palms of those days, but the fruit is valueless owing to the poor grade of trees.

Several more recent attempts have been made to introduce the date palm in this country, but the only success has been that of the Arizona experiment station farm. These fruited trees are of the Egyptian variety. The trees first placed at the experiment station bore fruit the fourth year, producing a large and juicy date.

It was not until the department of agriculture took up date culture with determination that any progress was made.

Then it was that the University of Arizona and the experiment station farm offered to prepare a date garden for the reception of the shoots that the department of agriculture was selecting for the shipment of 1899-1900, providing the department would furnish the shoots of standard varieties from the orchards of the old world.

An agreement was made, and in 1899 a few shoots were secured from the best date orchard on the Algerian coast and sent to the university and to the experiment farm. The following year a number of shoots of the Deglet Noor



TWO ANCIENT PALMS.

(Date of Light) variety were secured south of the Atlas mountains. These, with a variety known as the Rhars, the earliest date to ripen in Biskra, were sent to the Algerian coast. Also shoots of every staple variety found in the north African Sahara were added, and the whole shipment of eight tons was sent to Arizona. In less than forty days after leaving the Algerian coast the palms were in Tempe, Ariz., near Phoenix, under preparation for transplanting. Two cases of the Rhars variety were sent to California, to be in the care of the University of California.

Biskra, the land of dates in the old world, and Phenix have the same mean temperature from May to October. Taking the two most favorable date regions in the United States—Phoenix, Ariz., and Fresno, Cal.—and comparing these two regions with Biskra, their conditions stand in the following proportions: Fresno, 7; Phenix, 11; Biskra, 13. It is seen that Phenix is but two points off from Biskra, "the land of dates." When Phenix is used in this comparison, it means all of the Salt river valley and much of the surrounding Colorado desert, embracing nearly 3,000 square miles.

The date palm is not a desert plant. It will thrive in any country where the winters do not kill it. It can endure equally well the driest and the wettest climate, but it takes a dry and a very hot climate to make the tree produce good fruit. An old Arabian proverb says, "The date palm, the queen of trees, must have her feet in the running water and her head in the burning skies." This proverb is the key to successful date culture.

The United States imports annually \$600,000 worth of dates. But the success of the experiments in date growing demonstrates that the end of this importation is in sight. It would seem therefore that in date culture lies the future of much of the great alkali desert of the southwest.

The New Woman and Her Progress

SI

from Portland, Ore., to the Klondike to make his fortune.

He worked awhile at mining, saved money, then opened a butcher shop in Dawson. In 1890 Mrs. Rekate joined him. Next he sold his shop in Dawson, and he and his wife went into mining. They bought a claim and fitted it with steam machinery. At first Mrs. Rekate cooked and did the housework of the cabin. Then she became so interested in gold digging that she accompanied her husband into the shaft 330 feet underground. She wore bloomers and rubber boots, so that she could work. She learned to run the engine, wash gold and do every part of the regular work of a miner. She became so expert that finally she labored in the mine altogether, hiring a cook and housekeeper at home. Success came to the plucky pair, and at length they had \$40,000 clear in dust and nuggets. They decided to "go outside," as it is called in the Klondike, and take a rest and visit Mr. Rekate's parents in Germany. Mrs. Rekate departed two weeks before her husband to prepare for the journey. The husband followed with the \$40,000, taking passage on the steamer Islander from Skagway. The ship was wrecked, Mr. Rekate went down in her, and with him went the \$40,000, lost forever. With the news of his death appeared a former wife, claiming his estate on behalf of her son. The claim was mostly worked out, but there was some gold in it. The second wife went back in the dead of winter to the Klondike, had an administrator appointed for the property and herself began to work it again for all there was left in it. She knew exactly what to do to the last particular, so she got a considerable amount out of it.

Then she made an amicable arrangement with the first wife on account of the boy, gathered up what she had left, a neat sum, and at the beginning of cold weather this year returned to civilization. After a rest she goes back next season to start in over again and find fortune.

Obstacle is another name for opportunity.

The college bred woman is entering into business and showing how it ought to be conducted. Two college women partners, Misses Stevenson and Elliott, established some time since a laboratory kitchen and model bread baking establishment at Cambridge, Mass. They use the new bread mixing machine invented by Mrs. Lydia Coole Sharpless and have demonstrated to their own profit the "economic possibilities of breadmaking as an industry for educated women," which is what they started out to do. Two other college girls went into the laundry business in Brookline in 1898. They had six assistants when they began. Now they are running a really artistic laundry and keep sixty persons busy all the time.

A muddy complexioned fat woman in a black silk dress is not beautiful.

Men usually scoff at "mental science," so called, yet a husband not long since wrote a long letter to a "healer" appealing to him to give the writer's wife, without her knowledge, "absent treatments" to make her obey him, the writer. Amusing creatures, men are.

The woman who has trained herself to be silent and who holds steadily to her purpose is the woman who wins. Keep your mouth shut.

Girl college students ought to study the natural sciences in preference to dead languages. Especially useful and inviting are the departments of biology and organic chemistry.

Miss Violet Oakley of Harrisburg has obtained the order to decorate one of the rooms in the new state capitol of Pennsylvania.

Lately in New York a middle-aged woman died at whose funeral folk said admiringly, "She was the mother of twenty-five children." "But how

BARNSTABLE'S PLAN.

CAPE COD TOWN SOLVES THE GOOD ROADS PROBLEM.

Girls Who Make Their Opportunities

WILL EXPEND \$75,000 ON STONE ROADS IN A TERM OF THREE YEARS—DEBT TO BE PAID IN SEVEN ANNUAL PAYMENTS OF \$7,500.

A matter of vital importance to the residents of Cape Cod and one which is at present holding the attention of the taxpayers in many towns is good roads. There is perhaps no section of the state where the natural conditions for the construction of roads are as poor as on the cape, says the Boston Globe. For years experiments have been conducted along one line or another looking toward the building of roads and their maintenance, but little success was obtained until the state came to the rescue and began the construction of the state highway, so called.

The method of roadbuilding as employed by those who began the construction of the state highway on the cape was vastly different from that ever before tried in this region, and the work was viewed with the keenest interest by the old roadbuilders and highway surveyors. While the contributions received from the state each year helped materially to put the roads on the cape in excellent condition, the process was necessarily slow, and years would have to elapse before such roads could predominate.

Most of the towns on the cape did not feel that they were able to expend the vast sums that would be required to build stone roads, and they continued to appropriate the usual amount each year as in times past, which barely kept the old roads in condition. By the old method of making appropriations for roads as employed by the towns on the cape little or no progress was made in the construction of new roads, and matters were not getting any better, while the demands for good roads were increasing each year.

To build stone roads required the outlay of large sums of money, which most of the towns felt they could not afford without increasing the tax rate to such a figure that it would deter persons who might wish to take up a residence on the cape from coming hither.

The residents of the cape agreed that to promote a healthy financial growth of their respective towns good roads must be built.

Prosperity follows good roads, and the improved financial conditions in all towns where good roads prevail can be traced directly to excellent roads. The residents of the cape likewise agreed that the time had come for a radical change in the method of roadbuilding and their maintenance, and plans for the construction of stone roads and for the payment of the debt which would be incurred thereby were discussed from one end of the cape to the other.

While the various towns were debating over the methods they would employ to build stone roads and were formulating plans for the payment of the debt that would thereby be incurred Captain Thomas Patterson of Barnstable, who for years had been making a study of stone roads, their construction, etc., presented a plan to his town which solved the problem, so that town at least, and seems likely to be adopted by other towns on the cape.

In submitting his plan Captain Patterson, to use his own words, said, "The thought that was uppermost in my mind was that of not raising the tax rate and also that the burden of liquidating the debt should be shared by those who will enjoy and be materially benefited by the adoption of the modern and progressive policy."

The plan presented by Captain Patterson and which the town adopted was that of expending \$75,000 on stone roads in a term of three years and the debt to be paid in seven annual payments of \$7,500, the liquidation beginning in 1904 and ending in 1910. Of the total amount to be expended on stone roads \$30,000 would be spent the first year, \$22,500 the second and a like amount the third year. The sum raised by taxation each year would be \$13,000.

The plan which Captain Patterson gave to Barnstable was put in operation last year and has worked to the perfect satisfaction of all. Stone roads are fast replacing the old and travel worn sandy ones in the town, and ere long the whole town will be covered with a network of roads the equal of which it will be difficult to find in the state.

With the state each year building sections of the main highway along the cape and the adoption of Captain Patterson's plan, which seems probable, by the other towns the whole of Cape Cod would within a few years be able to boast of excellent roads and set an example which it will beboove other towns to follow.

Advantages of Good Roads.

Good, permanent roads, made so as to be passable for a full wagon load every day in the year, would bring to the farm that was not more than ten or twelve miles from the market town all the advantages the town offers to its own inhabitants. This class of roads built, the drive to town with the excellent roadsters now common on nearly every farm in the fairly well settled portions of the land need not at the outside require more than an hour's time to make it.

Money Value of Good Roads.

The difference between good and bad roads is equivalent to the difference between profit and loss. Good roads have a money value to farmers as well as a political and social value, and, leaving out convenience, comfort, social and refined influences which good roads always enhance and looking at them only from the almighty dollar side, they are found to pay handsome dividends each year.

TOWN BETTERMENT.

HOW AN IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE BEAUTIFIED BAY RIDGE.

Cleaner Streets, Neater Front and Back Yards and Many Other Changes for the Better Since the Organization Began Work.

Bay Ridge, a suburb of Brooklyn, has been improved greatly in the last few months owing to the work of the Woman's Improvement league. Its streets are cleaner than ever before, its front and back yards have been beautified with flowers and plants, and the whole place has changed for the better since the league began work.

The Woman's Improvement league is the outgrowth of the Bay Ridge Reading club, which has met weekly on Thursday mornings for fifteen years, says the New York Tribune. Until last June the club had confined itself to literary matters and occasional luncheons and lectures, but the unkept condition of certain neighboring streets led its members to consider means for bettering conditions. The day the public schools closed the society was officially organized, and the members left the first meeting in carriages for flying trips to the schools in order to get hearings with the children before they should be scattered for the summer.

Eight awards were offered—first, second and third prizes of \$5, \$3 and \$2 respectively, for the greatest improvement in the back yards and the same for front yards to the middle of the street; \$3 for the best window box in a home where there was no ground to cultivate and \$5 for the largest number of contributing members added to the club.

The children were to do all the work of the yards. About fifty children entered the lists. Visits were made by members of the club about July 1 to the houses of all the enrolled competitors and conditions were carefully noted. Suggestions for laying out and planting the gardens were also made. Rounds were again made before the opening of school to note the change.

A condition of the test was that the competitors must not only keep their gardens free from weeds and disorder and their plants in healthy condition, but they must also pick up paper, old cans and all rubbish wherever they saw it scattered in the streets. To insure success in the last undertaking an appeal was sent to the authorities for permission to place at schoolhouses and at the junction of certain streets. The appeal was heeded promptly, and the receptacles are now dotted through Bay Ridge.

The most thickly populated blocks of Bay Ridge are made up of two family houses, and it was for the benefit of children occupying the second floors of such buildings that the prize for window boxes was offered. This effort has met with less enthusiasm. Landlords object to the placing of window boxes in tenement house windows, as they disfigure the sills. The neighbors on lower floors, too, are likely to remonstrate against the dripping of water over their windows from upper floors. Then if the houses have blinds the boxes furnish an obstacle. It is probable that hereafter prizes will be offered for thrifty house plants.

So far about \$20 in ten cent annual fees has been brought in by the youngsters, meaning an added membership to the league of about 200. The children themselves constitute the associate members of the league and the grown-ups, who pay the 10 cents yearly, the contributing members. Each child wears a button bearing a device in the form of a tree and the legend, "Improvement League."

Other committees of the league are devoted respectively to sanitation, cleanliness, the care of trees, new streets and the gaining of better traveling facilities for the population. The chairman of the sanitation committee tracks strange odors to their sources and reports unsavory conditions to the powers that be. The president both of the league and of the reading club heads the tree committee. She has obtained from the authorities a permanent permit for the league to trim and tend all trees, with the permission of their owners, without further license.

This committee discovered that certain pipes were being placed under the sidewalk of Third avenue instead of through the middle of the street, thus making the successful planting of trees along that thoroughfare an impossibility. Word was sent to the borough hall, and the pipes were laid in their proper place. The widening of Third avenue necessitated the removal of the large old trees lining it. The new street committee sees that when thoroughfares are cut through the work is continued until they are passable for vehicles.

In speaking of their work recently the treasurer of the organization said: "The prizes offered by the Woman's Improvement league of Bay Ridge to the school children of that district for the most carefully kept yards have proved a wonderful stimulus to the young gardeners. In some cases plots that were in the worst condition when school closed are among the best kept now. The parents of the children have shown the greatest enthusiasm in the effort, and their encouragement to the girls and boys has been of the greatest aid."

There is no reason why any right minded girl should be lonely even in a large city. With care and patience she can form a circle of friends if she seeks them in the proper way and treats them properly.

There is no excuse for any girl not succeeding in this world, provided she has ambition, health and an ordinary amount of intelligence.

Don't tell me you haven't the opportunities. Make them for yourself!

MAUD ROBINSON.

Good highways are an excellent advertisement for a town.

SWINE BREEDING.

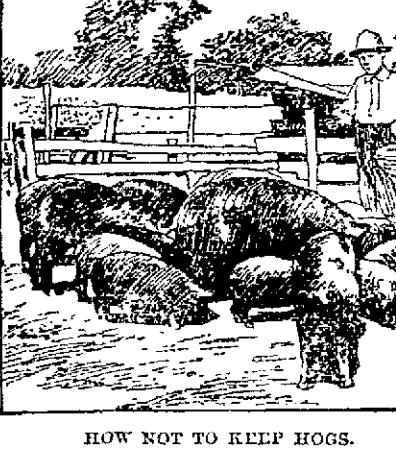
The money-making hog deserves better treatment than he gets on many farms, says American Agriculturist.

Farmers not infrequent, permit hogs and feed lots to become very muddy and filthy, saying that it is impossible to have better ones. This is often stronger in evidence these autumn days with their rain and mud. Farmers allow the hogs to wade about in slush, not even providing a dry, solid place for feeding and another for sleeping. The animals, being constantly covered with mud and taking in filth with their food, become rough and unthrifly.

Is it any wonder then that they succumb to disease? But there is little excuse for the insanitary condition on most hog lots. Begin by the draining of the lot, which should be on high and dry a spot as possible. Get off all the water which falls upon it and remove all from the subsoil as soon as possible.

Build some kind of a hoghouse for the animals to sleep in. It need not be expensive. A low shed with tight roof and earthen floor a foot or eighteen inches above the level of the lot will usually be dry. If a dry floor cannot be obtained in this way, fill in with tile, brickbats or coarse gravel. These will pack down and make an excellent floor that will not become muddy. If material of this kind is not available, it will pay to floor a part of the shed or house with lumber.

The next thing of importance is a clean feeding place. The only way to be sure of this is to build one of boards. Have it large enough to accommodate all your hogs. Build it eighteen inches or two feet off the



HOW NOT TO KEEP HOGS.

ground and of two inch material. Clean it off before each feeding time. By these simple and inexpensive means—draining, building a shed and providing a feeding door—it is possible to keep hogs in fair condition in the muddiest localities. The condition of the hogs in the illustration is a marked example of what to avoid.

Canadian Hogs.

The expert judge who judged the swine at the Central Canada exhibition said that Canadian breeders are now developing a more uniform type of hog than are the British breeders. The standard hog in Canada is now a long, deep animal. In Great Britain there seems to be no uniform type, but each breeder has a type of his own, which is large or small, as he chooses, and the prizes will be awarded at the English exhibitions according to the preference of the judge who examines them. Although he has in years past bought many hogs in England and imported them for breeding purposes, he does not intend to do so much more, though he may get a boar from there occasionally. He showed his faith in Canadian bred hogs by buying nine Yorkshire pigs from one of the exhibitors. Six of them were prize winners, and four of them won first prizes.

Milk and Hog Cholera.

During seasons when hog cholera is prevalent it has been noted that what are known as the creamery and dairy sections of the country suffer much less from the disease than those sections where the steer takes the place of the dairy cow, says Creamery Journal. The reason assigned is that pigs in the dairy sections get a good ration of skim milk, one of the best balanced rations to be had, and are thus better fitted to resist the disease than purely corn fed hogs.

Feeding Growing Pigs.

Growing pigs should not be fed much corn, says Farm and Ranch. The best thing is grass or other green pasture. Alfalfa is excellent for the purpose. Bran shorts and ground barley are also good, but the bulk of the feed should be green pasture, and this involves exercise, which is necessary to good growth. When the corn feeding time comes, there is not so much demand for exercise. Corn and laziness are great promoters of fat.

Waiting Hogs Into Cornfields.

I once heard this opinion advanced by an old Scotch farmer: That if the killing of so many young cattle-calves and yearlings did not cease there would in time be a dangerous scarcity of cattle. It is nothing but waste to butcher a 300 pound yearling when by waiting a couple of years the addition to our meat supply would become three times greater," he explained.

It suggests that we are recklessly wasteful in many respects. Now, I do not want to appear playfumish in economy, but I would like to protest at this season because many farmers turn their fattening hogs into the field to feed instead of gathering the corn and throwing it out in the old way.

You may go through a field thus given over to the hogs and find everywhere ears of corn half eaten or just touched, and it soon molds or rots so that it will not afterward be touched.

Is not this reckless and unjustifiable waste? How many barrels are thus destroyed that could be turned to money or hog fat if a little laziness was not in the way.—Cor. Tennessee Farmer.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.

By GUGLIELMO MARCONI, the Famous Inventor.

THE LONGEST ORDINARY MESSAGE WE HAVE YET TRANSMITTED WAS FOR A DISTANCE OF 1,561 MILES, THE LONGEST SIGNAL, HOWEVER, BEING FOR 2,099 MILES.

We propose to erect stations all over the world. Work is now going on in England, the United States, Germany, Holland, Belgium, the Congo, the Dutch East Indies and elsewhere. WE NOW HAVE ABOUT THIRTY-FIVE STATIONS ACTUALLY WORKING. COUNTING IN SHIPS THERE ARE SEVENTY. SEVENTEEN OF THE SHIPS ARE WORKING COMMERCIALLY AND TWELVE OF THE LAND STATIONS. The Carlo Alberto was given to me for six months, and I feel greatly indebted to the generosity of Victor Emmanuel, who takes the deepest interest in scientific work.

I am exceedingly pleased with the new station at Table Head, N. S. It will be quite the equal of my station at Poldhu, Cornwall, when the powerful receiving and transmitting instruments which I have brought out with me have been installed. IF EVERYTHING IS READY BEFORE I LEAVE CAPE BRETON, I SHALL AT ONCE COMMENCE EXPERIMENTING WITH THE CORNWALL STATION. Before these instruments are tested as to their power of receiving and transmitting between Canada and England they will be subject to thorough and complete tests by the help of the Carlo Alberto.

Although we had a very rough passage across the Atlantic to Nova Scotia, we were conducting important and valuable tests during the whole of our nine days' trip.

WHILE THE ROUGH WEATHER OFTEN RENDERED EXPERIMENTING EXCEEDINGLY UNPLEASANT, IT DID NOT, OF COURSE, INTERFERE IN ANY WAY WITH THE TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES.

We tested the steamer's instruments with the Poldhu station, with excellent results, taking messages at between 400 and 500 miles. The instruments of the ship are, of course, weak compared with those of the land stations. The ship can send messages up to 200 miles and receive up to 1,000 and with the greatest ease from 100 to 500 miles.

Why Women Are Needed In Government

By HENRY B. BLACKWELL

WOMEN ARE NEEDED IN GOVERNMENT BECAUSE WOMEN ARE UNLIKE MEN. They are a class of citizens, and government by men alone is class legislation, always imperfect, always unjust.

In some qualities men are superior to women; in others women are superior to men. Every class that votes makes itself felt in the government in the direction of its own qualities and interests.

WOMEN, ON THE AVERAGE, ARE MORE PEACEFUL AND GENTLE, MORE TEMPERATE, MORE CHASTE, MORE ECONOMICAL AND MORE LAW ABIDING THAN MEN. WHEN THEY VOTE, THESE QUALITIES WILL BE FELT IN LEGISLATION, AND THEY ARE THE VERY QUALITIES IN WHICH OUR GOVERNMENT IS DEFECTIVE.

Our present government has in it all the masculine qualities. Add those of women, and the result will be a government of the people, for the people and by the people.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES WILL YET BE OURS

By Senator SHELBY M. CULLOM, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

WE SHALL EVENTUALLY BUY THE DANISH WEST INDIES. We shall certainly see that no other nation acquires title to them, and this doctrine we have announced to all the world. Neither will we pay more than the purchase price mentioned in the present treaty—\$5,000,000.

WHEN THE "INS AND OUTS" GET THROUGH PLAYING PING-PONG WITH THIS TREATY AND USING IT SIMPLY AS AN INSTRUMENT TO FURTHER OR DEFEAT LOCAL POLITICAL ENDS, IT WILL BE RATIFIED AND THE SALE CONFIRMED.

The principal reasons that we care for the islands are that they lie somewhat in the path of commerce and that St. Thomas affords a coaling station that would be of importance to our navy, thus affording protection to Porto Rico, incidentally to Cuba and to an Isthmian canal, whether constructed at Nicaragua or Panama.

THE COMIC OPERA THAT IS NEEDED

By Miss GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD, Soprano of the Bostonians

BELIEVE that the future of the comic opera as we have chiefly known it for the last few years will be brief.

I BELIEVE THAT A BETTER DAY IS COMING, A DAY THAT WILL SEE THE PUBLIC DISSATISFIED WITH COMIC OPERA THAT IS NOT MUSICAL, THAT IS NOT WELL SUNG, THAT IS NOTHING BUT A STRING OF VARIETY ACTS.

People outside of New York are more critical than New Yorkers. They like good music well sung and are getting tired of sex-tots and silliness. A fresh demand for legitimate light opera is arising, and the composers and bookmakers are going to arise to meet it.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. C. B.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St., Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charlesen, Noble Chief; Fred Ulster, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank H. Melton, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Herald; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C. E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. I.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Councilor; John Hooper, Vice Councillor; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester E. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Hersham, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE

WHILE THE ROUGH WEATHER OFTEN RENDERED EXPERIMENTING EXCEEDINGLY UNPLEASANT, IT DID NOT, OF COURSE, INTERFERE IN ANY WAY WITH THE TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES.

We tested the steamer's instruments with the Poldhu station,

with excellent results, taking messages at between 400 and 500 miles.

The instruments of the ship are, of course, weak compared with those of the land stations.

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC,
DECEMBER 3.

SUN RISING.....6:55 A.M. MOON SETS. 10:15 P.M.
SUN SETS.....5:15 P.M. FULL MOON. 10:15 P.M.
LENGTH OF DAY 10:15 A.M. TO 4:15 P.M.
First Quarter, Dec. 8th, in 30m., morning, W.
Full Moon, Dec. 10th, 10:15 P.M., evening, E.
Last Quarter, Dec. 12th, in 30m., evening, W.
New Moon, Dec. 14th, 10:15 P.M., evening, W.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, D. C.—The weather bureau has issued the following statement:

A cold wave will overspread districts west of the Mississippi tonight and Wednesday. In the central rain and snow in northern districts will be followed Wednesday by a decided fall in temperature. In the Lake region high northeast winds with snow will be followed Wednesday and Wednesday night by colder, clearing weather. In the Atlantic states snow in northern and rain in middle and southern districts Wednesday will be followed by much lower temperature Wednesday night and Thursday.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 27-2.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1902.



CITY BRIEFS.

Time for the jingle of the sleigh bells.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

Turkeys are now being fattened for Christmas.

There are not many bananas in the local market.

Coal is coming to Portsmouth in considerable quantities.

The Smith-Braeby wedding occurs this evening at six o'clock.

The high prices charged for cordwood chopping still prevail.

Portsmouth sustained a literal invasion of commercial travelers on Tuesday.

Mascagni's appearance in Music hall tonight will be the musical event of the year.

The brick barges are making unusually frequent trips between Boston and Eliot.

Out of door work at the paper mill was suspended today, owing to the inclement weather.

Mascagni and his Italian grand opera company will appear in Music hall this evening.

The Bird in the Cage is mighty sure to be the theatrical sensation of the year in Portsmouth.

Women love a clear, healthy complexion. Pure blood makes it. Bulk Blood Bitters makes pure blood.

Reports of thin ice accidents are now due, for there is no keeping the boy and his skates apart at this season.

One or two of the preparations intended to increase the fuel value of coal are said to be articles of real merit.

A new roof is being put on the house at the corner of Pleasant and Gates streets, by the owner, William J. Frazier.

New Hampshire will indeed be happy and fortunate if its citizens escape an invasion of the dreaded foot and mouth disease.

"Neglected colds make fat graveyards." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps men and women to a happy, vigorous old age.

The streets of Portsmouth closely resemble those of a country town nearly every evening. But few people are abroad and those few retire early to their homes.

At Portsmouth the navy yard is rather quiet, but more work is expected at once. Rapid progress is being made on the new paper mill.—Bradstreet's Trade Report.

The members of Court Rockingham, Forsters of America, are arranging a social for their next regular meeting at which the annual election of officers will take place.

Portsmouth's musical people seldom have an opportunity to listen to grand opera sung by soloists of world wide fame. That opportunity will be given them in Music hall tonight.

The choir of the Church of the Immaculate Conception has commenced the work of rehearsing Christmas music and will be assisted by the full naval orchestra on Christmas day.

Sleighbelling cannot come too soon now. There is no fun getting around on wheels over December's frozen roads and snow would help out busines everywhere, particularly with

the merchants who are getting in their Christmas stocks.

Another large business firm of today will soon make an addition to its plant.

The street department did good work in clearing the crossings on Monday.

There are large quantities of cordwood on lots more or less distant from the city or railroad, which can be economically hauled to market as soon as there is sufficient snow to make sledging. Much of this wood supply is the by-product of woods which have been cleared with the aid of steam lumber mills the last several years.

CHOICE PROGRAM.

Entertainment in North Church Chapel Has Appreciative Audience.

The Young People's society of the North Congregational church gave a fine entertainment in the chapel parlor on Tuesday evening to an appreciative audience.

The following program was ably rendered:

Orchestra selection, Harold Parker, first violin; William Bennett, second violin; Henry Schmidt, cornet; Fred Reid, piano.

College story, Wesley A. O'Leary Story, Mr. Travers' first hunt,

R. H. Davis

John C. Batchelder, recitation, For Bravery on the Field,

Mrs. Ethel Davis

Recitation, The Talisman,

Eugene Field

Mrs. William Carter, Selection, Orchestra

Waltz, Harold Parker

Orchestra, Reading, How I Killed a Bear,

C. D. Warner

Selections from Prince of Pilsen,

Orchestra,

Reading, The Little God and Diekey,

Dashkam

Miss Frances Tredick, Orchestra.

The presentations were heartily enjoyed and brought forth much applause.

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TRUANCY IS PREVALENT

Frequent Absences Reported Among Public School Pupils.

The Board Of Instruction Considers A Stringent Regulation.

Supt. Morrison Calls Attention To Need Of Additional Rooms

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Dyspepsia? Don't lay it to your wife's cooking. It's your liver. Take a good liver pill, a vegetable pill—

Ayer's

TAKEN TO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Joseph Lamson Given a Fair Chance, But Could Not Reform.

At the close of term of the superior court held at the Union Building of Salem, aged thirteen years, was indicted and pleaded guilty to three instruments, for breaking and entering, and robbery and perturbancy. He was sentenced to two years in state prison, changed on motion of County Collector Kelly to the state industrial school during minority. In view of his youth, the modified sentence was not imposed and he was placed on probation under charge of County Commissioner Spinney of this city. He has not conducted himself well, and yesterday was taken to the industrial school.

PERSONALS.

Judge Young of Exeter was a visitor in town today.

Mrs. Thomas Wentworth was in Dover on Tuesday.

City Solicitor Batchelder was a visitor in Dover on Tuesday.

William Pevey is employed at the shipyard in Quincy, Mass.

Ex-Soldier Thomas B. Reed is ill in Waukegan with gastritis.

Mrs. Nathan Anne and daughter, Miss Garnet, passed Tuesday in Dover.

County Solicitor J. W. Kelley came down from Concord on Tuesday evening.

The steam engineering force of machinists aboard the U. S. S. Raleigh has been increased.

The residence of Contractor Rock, recently damaged by fire, is being rewired for electric lights.

The boys are still looking for the rabbit stew that "Jimmie" is to furnish after his trip north.

A large cutter engine has been shipped to the Charlestown yard to be put in a cutter now there.

Two coppersmiths and four helpers were discharged in the department of steam engineering on Tuesday.

Electrician Quinn of the yards and docks department has returned from a furlough which he passed in the west.

The blast at Henderson's Point on Tuesday afternoon about 4:30 must have shook everything within a half mile if the report was any criterion of its force.

Henry Pierce of Kittery, machinist in the steam engineering department, is nursing an injured finger at his home which he jammed a few days ago in the gearing of a lathe.

James Jarvis, engineer in the department of steam engineering, is enjoying a well earned furlough which he will pass at Walham, Mass. James Warburton, for many years watchman at the Portsmouth Machine company's plant and at the Boston and Maine round house, has taken the position of night watchman for the Keeler Pipe company.

Petter Hosmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Hosmer of Manchester, N. H., and nephew of the late Dr. Frederick E. Potter, died at his home this week. Mr. Hosmer was well known in this city, where he was a frequent visitor.

Announcement is made that Rev. and Mrs. Stephen Connelly of Newton, Mass., have sold their home which